

Col. Force

VOLUME XIX.

NUMBER III.

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
AND
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

MARCH, 1843.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY,

BY THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, AT \$1 50 PER YEAR, IN
ADVANCE, WHEN SENT BY MAIL, OR \$2 IF NOT PAID TILL
AFTER THE EXPIRATION OF SIX MONTHS, OR
WHEN DELIVERED TO SUBSCRIBERS
IN CITIES.

WASHINGTON:
ALEXANDER AND BARNARD, PRINTERS.
SEVENTEENTH STREET.

Two sheets.—Postage, if not over 100 miles, 3 cents; any greater distance, 5 cents.

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[NO. 3.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

IN submitting to the Board of Directors and to the Society, a brief statement of their proceedings, and of the progress of the cause to which they relate, during the year, the Executive Committee record with pain, but also with submission to the perfect and mysterious wisdom of Providence, the decease of the Hon. SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD, a distinguished Vice President, one of the earliest, ablest, most constant, and most eloquent friends of this Institution. The benevolent lessons impressed upon his youthful heart, by his revered teacher, the Rev. Dr. FINLEY, one of the principal founders of this Society, were cherished by him with peculiar sensibility; and it is for those alone, who remember the difficulties and dangers that gathered around the first developments of its enterprize on the African coast, duly to appreciate the services rendered by our departed benefactor, while Secretary of the Navy, to this cause. Apprehending the vast extent of good which would be secured by its success, he gave encouragement in their perils and necessities to the first settlements of Liberia, and the repeated visits, under his authority, of our armed vessels, not only effected much for the suppression of the slave trade, but probably saved those settlements, then exposed to the treachery of barbarous foes, from extinction. Subsequently, both in private and public life, he stood ready at all times, to lend his best efforts to the Society; and, by his exertions in his native State, as President of the New Jersey Colonization Society, and by his speeches on various occasions, before the Parent Institution, evinced his deep conviction of the national importance and philanthropic grandeur of its scheme. We miss his presence in our assemblies, and his voice is silent; yet, if the whole world be the sepulchre of illustrious men, because their virtues perish

not from memory, he has still a life on earth. In the records and fame of his country, he lives; and when that afflicted land which he sought to enlighten and bless, shall take her place among civilized nations, the hearts of her grateful children will praise him, and of him and his associates in this good work before departed, be the best monument. The light of their example is upon our pathway, and while excited thereby to new diligence and energy, it becomes us to discharge our duties as in the presence of Him, who determines alike the bounds of our habitation and the duration of our lives.

It may be proper, also, here to notice the great loss sustained by the Society in the decease of their distinguished and venerable Vice President, the Hon. ELIJAH PAINE, President of the Vermont State Colonization Society. A just tribute of respect was paid to the virtues of this excellent friend and benefactor of the Society, by the Convention which held its session in May last in this city; but the Committee would do injustice to their own sense of the great value of his services to the cause did they fail to express on this occasion their conviction that few men have lived and died in connection with this institution, equally entitled to a grateful and affectionate remembrance. The general meeting will concur with the late Convention, who with profound grief record the event of the death of Judge PAINE, as that of "one of the earliest, ablest, and most munificent benefactors of this institution."

In no one year, since the origin of the Society, have so many and extraordinary events occurred, more or less closely related to the enterprize of African Colonization, as during that just elapsed; nor has this enterprize ever so attracted general attention, or commanded so favorably the judgment of mankind, as at this moment.

On the decease of Governor BUCHANAN, (to whose eminent abilities and virtues, a just tribute was paid in the last Report,) the administration of the Colonial affairs devolved upon the Lieut. Governor, Gen. J. J. ROBERTS, one of the citizens of the Colony, who was soon invested by the Board of Directors, with all the immunities and powers of the Chief Magistracy of the Commonwealth. Among the reasons for this appointment, was the desire ever cherished by the Society, of placing the political destinies of the Colony in its own hands, as soon as might be consistent with its welfare, and of giving assurance, even now, to its citizens, that the authority yet retained by the Directors, would be exerted in a way best adapted to qualify them for all the privileges and duties of self-government.

The individual, chosen by the Directors, to succeed Gov. BUCHANAN, had, while in command of the Colony, exhibited decided courage and talent, and, by the faithful discharge of his duties as Lieutenant Governor, as well as by his integrity in private life, won the confidence and respect of

his fellow-citizens. As Governor, he has well sustained his reputation, and left no doubt of his disposition and ability to administer the government with prudence, economy and energy. Twice, during the year, has he visited the various settlements of the Colony—examined their condition—ascertained their necessities—settled their differences with the native population—encouraged their hopes and industry, and sought duly to impress their minds with the necessity of a faithful performance of all their social, political, and religious duties.

The Committee have heretofore expressed their conviction of the necessity of extending, without delay, the colonial territory, so as to secure the uninterrupted and incontestible authority of the Government of the Colony over the whole line of coast, from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas; and they are happy to state, that two valuable acquisitions of land have been made since the last anniversary—one embracing some ten miles square, on the river St. John's; the other, of a still more important district, at Grand Sesters, abounding in rice and palm oil; and which has already excited the cupidity of foreigners. Other eligible regions of country are offered on moderate terms to the Society; and Governor ROBERTS has been instructed to lose no opportunity, and to neglect no proper means, of extinguishing the native title on the entire coast, from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas. While between these points, not less than sixteen or seventeen valuable stations have been ceded to the Society—several of them extensive, upon which, settlements are founded; while to these, emigration may be expected annually to increase, and while the decline of the slave trade, and the growth of legitimate commerce, mainly through the influence of the Colony, invite to this region the traders of various nations, there is an obvious and increasing reason, that this Colony should be neither disturbed in its present possessions, nor restricted within too narrow limits.

The Agricultural interests of the Colony, have advanced during the year. "The interest now manifested (says the Governor, in his despatch of the 9th of June,) by the farmers, I think, has never been surpassed. The success which has attended the sugar plantations, at the colonial farm—the M. E. mission farm, at White Plains—and Mr. Willis' farm, at Millsburg, has convinced the people generally of the practicability of farming; and throughout the Commonwealth, feeling its importance, they are making renewed efforts. Within the last four or five months, some eight or ten families have left the settlements of Edina and Bassa Cove, and established themselves on the banks of the St. John's river, determined to try their fortunes in this employment. Under date of August 11th, he speaks of the remarkable increase of the agricultural spirit in the vicinity of Monrovia, and states that the supply of vegetable productions was unlimited. Still more recently,

he observes, "I shall continue to do all in my power to encourage the settlers, in their efforts to cultivate the soil; and they are becoming, daily, more impressed with the importance of making their own sugar, cotton, corn, &c., and of being able soon to exchange African produce for American manufactures. They see, that without an effort on their own part, they cannot rise to independence."

As the Colony suffers much for want of capital, so the mass of the people are without adequate knowledge of the best modes of tropical agriculture; and but few are well acquainted with some of the most useful arts. The visits of three intelligent white men—one a sugar, another a coffee planter, and the third a practical ship builder—promised the greatest benefits; but the first two, having made successful experiments, died, and the third, having built one small cutter, owing to the failure of his health, returned to America. "The good" (says the Colonial Physician, Dr. Day) "which Mr. Jenkes, (who devoted himself to the cultivation of the sugar cane,) did, lives after him. From him was learned something of the art of making sugar—but not so much as of the manner of planting and cultivating the cane. Following his directions, we can now grow more than double the quantity of cane on the same ground, and I think I may safely add, at half the expense of labor. He also informed us that we were cultivating a very inferior quality of cane, and at the same time we had some of the best quality in the world, which we are now extending as fast as the growth will permit. He has demonstrated, too, what was hitherto a problem, viz: that there is nothing in the soil, or the atmosphere, that will prevent our making with the best kind of cane, as good, as much, and (with the same means of grinding,) as cheap sugar as is made in the West Indies." Three thousand pounds of sugar, and several hundred gallons of molasses, were manufactured, during the last season, at the colonial farm; and, but for a defect (to be easily remedied hereafter,) in the grinding of the cane, this quantity would have been more than doubled. The inhabitants of the village of Bexley, on the St. John's river, deserve great praise for their exclusive attention to agricultural pursuits. One individual, of this settlement, has, during the last fifteen months, by his own unaided labor, cleared, fenced, drained, and planted a small spot sufficient for the support of himself and family; dug a well from which it may be watered in seasons of drought; erected upon it a convenient and ample dwelling, and thus not only secured his own, but shown plainly to others the way to independence.

Of Commerce, the Committee are able to report a very considerable increase. "More produce," says the Governor, "has been purchased by the colonists the past season, than for several preceding years."

Several valuable public buildings have been constructed during the year, and others, before in progress, completed. Among these are the *Light House*, on Cape Mesurado, twenty-four feet square, and two stories high; the lower story of which is intended for an arsenal; and *Fort Norris Battery*, an apartment of which is fitted up for the use and convenience of the destitute, where they will be under the immediate inspection of the Governor, and Colonial Physician. This Fort, which occupies a healthy situation, is to be surrounded by a garden, which the inmates may, as their health shall permit, cultivate. A commodious Council and Court House, fifty-six feet long, and thirty-four wide, to be built almost entirely of stone, and two stories high, is far advanced, and will soon be finished, in Monrovia. The building for the High School on Factory Island, on St. John's river, is so far completed as to be tenantable, and the School under the care of Dr. Johnson, already commenced. The Committee are gratified to be able further to add, that some half dozen commodious stone buildings, and several frame houses, have been erected during the year, at Monrovia; and that subscriptions have been both there and at Caldwell, raised for the repair of the churches. Five small vessels, within the same time, have been commenced, and two completed.

Of the general condition of things in Liberia, the Rev. Hilary Teage, under date of September 5, writes:

"The Colony is looking up. Two new vessels have lately been built here; two more are on the stocks, and others are in contemplation; two are building at Edina; and D. Washington has just returned from Sierra Leone with a vessel of fifty tons, which he purchased there. I have purchased the *Regulus*. Should my plans succeed, I intend loading her with camwood in the course of the next year, and taking her with Liberia's flag at her mast-head, into Liverpool."

Under date of the 15th of the same month, to a gentleman of Philadelphia, he writes:

"The colonizationists have done nobly. No one who will be at the pains to come here and see for himself will deny this, unless he resolutely closes his eyes against facts, and his mind against evidence. I honestly believe, they have redeemed the pledge they gave the public, when in 1816, they first met at Washington. They have led the Colony along, and fostered it, until its bulk has grown too unwieldy for their unaided arm.—From late developments—from attentively regarding scenes and movements around and in the midst of us, I am persuaded the elements, not only of future existence, but of future prosperity exist within us. They are arousing into life, and will, not long hence, spring forth into vigorous and profitable exertion. That irresolution which has so long chained us down to our seats and to our poverty, is rapidly melting from around us, and many of our people seem to be girding on their armour for a vigorous combat with poverty and dependence."

To the same gentleman, the Rev. J. B. Pinney, under date of October 12th, Governor ROBERTS writes:

"I received communications from Washington, with the June number of the Repository, by which I find the cause of colonization is progressing rapidly. The colonization convention, I think, will have a good effect, and if the general Government can be induced to give some efficient aid, Liberia will soon rise triumphant above the scoffs of her bitterest foes. This she is destined to do, through the providence of God, as is shown by the signs of the times. He is manifesting Himself in the affairs of these colonies, and by the great work of religion that is going on among the native tribes in our vicinity. It is manifest that Liberia is to be the centre, from which light and knowledge, and the Gospel of Christ, are to make their way into the interior of this dark continent. If nothing more was to be gained by the establishing of colonies along this coast, but the spread of the Gospel of peace among a barbarous and heathen people, it would be a sufficient motive for the friends of colonization to persevere in the scheme, and would more than compensate them for the great expense and trouble they have been subjected to. But, Sir, colonization is doing more than this; it is establishing a permanent home for the oppressed in other countries, (especially in the United States,) where they may remove, and enjoy that civil and religious liberty, that some in vain are expecting to enjoy some day in the United States. Their hope, however, is visionary—the thing is impossible, except by the intervention of the miraculous power of God. There are prejudices existing in the United States against the people of color, that in all probability will exist for centuries.

"Let them remove to Liberia or elsewhere, *at once*, and establish themselves as a separate and independent people. By the means of commerce, they will become acquainted with the world, and the world with them. They will form foreign connections, that will bring interest in contact with prejudice—when the latter must give way, and they will be brought more speedily into notice—and soon acquire a reputation and standing that will make them equal in every respect with the people of other countries. This appears to me to be the quickest and only feasible way to bring about that equality, so strongly contended for by some in your country. The prejudices against Liberia, I think, will soon begin to vanish. The health of the colony, (which has been the great scare-crow,) has improved so much within the last few years, (owing, no doubt, to the clearing away of the forest, and cultivating the lands in the vicinity of the settlements,) that Liberians themselves are astonished. The mortality among newly arrived emigrants has decreased within the last ten years, at least thirty-three per cent. This will continue to be the case, as the lands are cultivated and the country opened. It is my serious opinion, Sir, that in a few years people may remove to Liberia with as little apprehension about the coast-fever, as if they were removing to any of the West India Islands. The colony, too, is acquiring a reputation, and beginning to be known abroad. Our merchants are already visiting foreign countries, where they are received courteously, and treated with that respect due to their standing at home. Could our colored friends in America properly understand and appreciate the blessings of 'Liberty and equality,' (as enjoyed by the people of these Colonies,) they would rather live in Liberia, (with all its

imaginary evils,) than to remain in any country, (with all its luxuries,) where they are cast out and degraded. And such men only, as are fully convinced of their condition in the United States, and who are determined to enjoy freedom, at all hazards, *somewhere*,—do we wish to come to Liberia. I will warrant, Sir, that ninety-nine out of a hundred of such men, will never express even a wish to return.”

A distinguished and generous friend of the Society, John McDonogh, Esq., of New Orleans, expressed his desire, early in the year, of sending to the Colony, on certain conditions, under the protection of the Committee, eighty of his servants, who had long been in preparation, beneath his own eye, for the condition and advantages of liberty. Though permission sought by him of the State Legislature, thoroughly to educate these people was denied, they had enjoyed through his kindness many and peculiar advantages, with a view to their participation in the rights, responsibilities, and duties of a free community. “I do not hesitate” (observes Mr. McDonogh, in offering them to the attention of the Society) to say, (knowing them as I do, for the greater part have been born under my roof) should they settle in Liberia, that they will be the most valuable acquisition for their number, which that Colony has ever received into her bosom, and will tend in a higher degree to the advancement of her best interests, than ten times their number would do, taken from those of the same color generally through the United States. To say nothing of their moral and religious character, (which merits high commendation) they have been reared to habits of order and industry; most of them read well, some write, and several among them both male and female, are capable of becoming common-school teachers. But for their talents as artizans, mechanics, agriculturists, sugar-makers, sugar-kettle-setters, sugar-mill-builders, builders of sugar-house chimnies, (each of which is a separate trade or profession) blacksmiths, carpenters, masons, &c., &c., they are emphatically the population which Liberia greatly needs, and who are formed to advance her interests. A few years after their arrival in the Colony, would see them in possession, I have no doubt, of fine sugar, cotton and coffee estates. Some of them have pecuniary means, and all of them would have large means (in such a country as that) in their knowledge of agriculture and the arts of life.”

Anxious to comply with the philanthropic views of this gentleman, as well as to aid many applicants for a passage from various sections of the Union, the ship *Mariposa*, was chartered and ordered to New Orleans, whence (after her outfit with all needful supplies, and the embarkation under the superintendence of the Rev. Wm. McLain, the Treasurer of the Society, of seventy-nine persons, liberated by Mr. McDonogh, and one other respectable colored family,) she sailed on the 9th of June, for

Norfolk, to receive there her complement of emigrants. This fine ship sailed from Norfolk, on the 7th of July, with a very intelligent and select company of two hundred and thirty-four emigrants, from the States of Louisiana, Alabama, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and the Territory of Iowa, and after a voyage in all respects auspicious, arrived at Monrovia, on the 21st of August. Immediately on the determination of the Committee to despatch this expedition, instructions were transmitted to Governor ROBERTS, to prepare for the reception and accommodation, of Mr. McDonogh's people, at Blue Barre, opposite the settlement of Greenville, on the Sinou River, a region of many advantages, particularly selected by their benefactor, and to which it was proposed to give the name of Louisiana in Liberia. The want of a perfect understanding with the native chiefs of Blue Barre, and of sufficient time to prepare adequate accommodations and defences, and especially the occurrence of hostilities, between the principal tribes of that district; in connection with the certain protection and superior comforts, to be afforded temporarily, at least, on the banks of the St. Paul's river, induced Governor ROBERTS, to comply with the earnest request of these people, and establish them for the present, with their companions on the voyage, at the latter place. There were also economical considerations in favor of the course adopted. Had the New Orleans emigrants gone to Blue Barre, much of the cargo must have been landed and re-shipped, and the prevalence at that season of south-east winds, and of a strong current setting to the north-west, by prolonging the voyage would have rendered the cost of their removal double the amount required at a more favorable season. In the prosecution of an enterprise, complex and remote, causes of embarrassment will occasionally arise, and while the Committee trust that in this case, disappointment will prove no calamity; they are prepared, should it be thought best, to carry out their original design.

The plan and policy of Mr. McDonogh, as explained by himself in a pamphlet recently given to the public, indicates an efficient and far-reaching philanthropy, worthy the attention of every benevolent and patriotic citizen of our Southern States.

Of the other emigrants by the *Mariposa*, *eighty* were from the State of Tennessee, (more than twenty of them emancipated, and to some extent assisted by generous masters) and most of them by their agricultural, and mechanical knowledge, well qualified to overcome the difficulties which emigrants to new countries must inevitably encounter.

Seventeen, all with one exception liberated slaves, were from the State of Virginia.

Fourteen liberated by the will of the late Thos. Blackledge, Esquire, of

North Carolina, were not only supplied by this will with the means of emigration, but also with eight hundred dollars to enable them to commence with comfort and cheerfulness, their new mode of life.

Ten were from Murfreesboro, North Carolina, emancipated by the will of the late Mr. Brown, of that place, and some small provision made for their benefit. Two enterprising, free colored families, comprising fourteen persons, having experienced much unkindness from the people among whom they had resided, came by the way of New Orleans, from Illinois to Norfolk, that they might embark for a land of real freedom. Another family of four persons travelled by land from the Territory of Iowa, and took passage in this vessel.

A venerable colored minister of the Baptist Church, from Alabama, who had received his freedom as the reward of merit, embarked with his wife and three children, in the hope that his other children (for whom he has paid more than \$7,000) will yet follow him. These with a family of six persons from Louisiana, and the superintendents of the company, Messrs. Harris & Brown, completed the number of this expedition, which, whether regard be had to the character of the emigrants, their sobriety and industry, agricultural and mechanical employments, the regions of country from which they came, the ties by which they are connected with extensive neighborhoods of the colored population of the South, the interest manifested in many of them, but recently faithful servants, by their humane and religious masters, promises not only great benefits to the Colony, but to reflect back an influence, animating to the hopes of the Society, in the United States.

For the present these emigrants are divided into two companies, the one accommodated at Monrovia, and the other at Caldwell, and both under the skilful care of the Colonial Physician, Dr. J. L. Day, assisted by two colored physicians, who have enjoyed good opportunities for medical practice. They have passed through the period of greatest danger to strangers, with small loss, up to Nov. 11; several of those who have died being aged and infirm persons and children, and among them not one of those from Louisiana, who have been but slightly affected by the climate. Among the settlers generally health has prevailed during the last year.

On the 15th of last month, eighteen slaves emancipated by W. B. Lynch, Esq., a young gentleman of Lynchburg, Virginia, embarked in a vessel chartered by the Maryland Colonization Society, under arrangements made by the Committee, for Monrovia. Feeling the deepest concern for the welfare of these servants, Mr. Lynch, visited the north-western States, and observing the unfortunate condition of their colored population, per-

suaded them to choose Liberia for their home, and after supplying them with the necessary articles of clothing, mechanical tools, and implements of agriculture, accompanied them to Baltimore, defraying their expenses on the way, and contributed five hundred dollars to the Society for their passage and settlement in the Colony. Such acts merit not only record in the reports of the Society, but in the annals of our country.

At a public meeting of the friends of this Society, held in this city on the sixteenth of April last, among the resolutions adopted was one expressive of the opinion, that while appeals should still be made in its behalf to humanity, and the various sources of Christian charity, some degree of protection and aid should be sought from the State Legislatures and the General Government, and a committee was appointed to confer with the friends of the Society in Congress, and to make arrangements for a convention of those concerned in its prosperity, to meet in this District, for deliberation on the best means of arousing the national mind to a sense of the importance of the cause, and of prosecuting it to complete success. The convention assembled on the 4th of May, and enrolled among its members several of the fathers of the Society, a number of distinguished members of both Houses of Congress, citizens and strangers from various States, who for four evenings were occupied in inquiries and able and eloquent discussion, in reference to the great interests it was their object to advance. Exceedingly valuable information was communicated to the Convention, by Dr. James Hall, the founder and former governor of the colony at Cape Palmas, and the present general agent, of the Maryland Colonization Society, whose integrity and talent for observation, long residence on the African coast, and intimate acquaintance with the several colonial settlements of Liberia, and with the character and condition of the African tribes in their vicinity, left it impossible to doubt the general accuracy of his statements.

The following, among other resolutions, were adopted by an unanimous vote of the Convention :

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Convention, the American Colonization Society, like our Federal Union, rests upon principles in which all wise, patriotic and benevolent men may agree, and by the support of which, they promote the good of our common country, the best interests of our colored population, the suppression of the African slave trade, and the moral and intellectual renovation of Africa.

Resolved, That this Society, in the prosecution of its exclusive object, the colonization, with their consent, of the free people of color residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem most expedient, being required by the terms of its constitution, to act in co-operation with the General Government, and such of the States as may

adopt regulations on the subject, may justly look for such measure of support from the Federal and other governments of the country, as they may deem consistent with their constitutional powers and duty.

Resolved, That the results contemplated in the execution of their scheme by the fathers of the American Colonization Society, were of unsurpassed grandeur and beneficence, and that the success of their efforts in the establishment, mostly by private means, of the colony of Liberia, is demonstration that these results can be, and therefore ought to be, by the application of adequate powers and resources, attained.

Resolved, That the members and friends of the Colonization Society, are solemnly pledged before earth and heaven, not to abandon in their weakness, those free persons of color who, confidently under their auspices have gone forth in the face of difficulty and danger, to plant upon the barbarous shore of their mother country, liberty and Christianity, but rather to extend to them assistance and encouragement in their honorable and magnanimous enterprize.

Resolved, That at this time, when our country is agitated by conflicting opinions on the subject of our colored population; when Africa is deprived annually, by the most cruel commerce of nearly or quite half a million of her inhabitants, when thousands are turning their thoughts and hearts to Liberia, as a small and attractive Christian State, looking forth to animate our hopes of the redemption of the most degraded and afflicted portion of the world; when this colony is exposed to danger, we are urged by the highest and most affecting considerations, that ever roused patriotic and Christian men to action, to adopt a national policy that shall tend to unite our own citizens, benefit our colored population, overthrow the slave trade, and bless enduringly two races of men, and two of the largest quarters of the globe.

Resolved, That this Convention are deeply sensible, of the favor shown to the colony of Liberia, by the successive administrations of our Government, and they doubt not, the whole country will sustain the Government in the maintenance of such naval force, and the application of such means on the African coast, as may be necessary to guard our commerce (already becoming of great value) on that coast, fulfil all the humane provisions of the law for the benefit of recaptured Africans, and effectually suppress the African slave trade.

Resolved, That, it should be deeply impressed upon the public mind, that both as auxiliary and protective to American commerce, on the African coast, and as a means for the extinction of the slave trade, the colony of Liberia is of incalculable importance, and deserves the vigorous and generous support of this nation.

Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended to the friends of African Colonization throughout the Union, to call conventions in their respective States, for the advancement of this cause and to increase the funds of this Society.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the Colonization Society, be requested by this Convention to prepare a memorial to the Legislatures of the several States of the Union, calling their attention to the present

condition and prospects of the colonies on the west coast of Africa, and soliciting their co-operation in the promotion of the scheme, by the appropriation of money or otherwise—that the memorials be forwarded to the governors of the several States, with a request to lay the same before their respective Legislatures, and that this memorial be presented for the approbation of the Convention, at its next meeting.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare and present a memorial to Congress, recommending such measures to be taken for the protection of the Colonies, now established on the African coast, the promotion of American commerce on that coast, and the suppression of the slave trade, as the National Legislature shall approve.

The spirit of the fathers of the Society, animated this convention, the members felt alike the beneficence and dignity of their enterprise, and while looking with increased confidence for its support to the humanity and religion of the whole country, they were impelled by their own convictions, by great examples, by the very constitution and first principles of the association to invoke the aid of the State and General Governments. The earliest action of the Society had been to solicit the interposition and patronage of the States and of Congress; the law for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade, and for the benefit of recaptured Africans, had been enacted in consequence of its memorial; the just but liberal interpretation of this law by Mr. Monroe, then President of the United States, had secured the success of its first experiment in colonization; new facts had extended and illustrated, and time had fortified that experiment; nearly half the State Legislatures of the Union had uttered their approbation of its patriotism and philanthropy, and now in addressing those Legislatures, and in allusion to the influence of the free and Christian institutions of Liberia, for the extinction of the slave trade, the illumination of the mind, development of the resources, civilization of the manners and renovation of the heart of Africa, the Convention adopted the thoughts so well embodied in the language of the first memorial, submitted by the Society to the Congress of the United States. “Independently,” said the President and Board of Managers at that time “of the motives derived, from political foresight and civil prudence on the one hand, and from moral justice and philanthropy on the other, there are additional considerations and more expanded views to engage the sympathies and excite the ardor of a liberal and enlightened people. It may be reserved for this nation, (the first to denounce an inhuman and abominable traffic, in the guilt and disgrace of which most of the civilized nations of the earth were partakers) to become the nonorable instrument, under Divine Providence, of conferring a still higher blessing upon that large and interesting portion of mankind, benefited by that deed of justice; by

demonstrating that a race of men, composing numerous tribes, spread over a continent of vast and unexplored extent, fertility and riches, unknown to the enlightened nations of antiquity, who had made no progress in the refinements of civilization, for whom history has preserved no monuments of arts or arms, that even this hitherto ill-fated race may cherish the hope of beholding the orient star revealing the best and highest aims and attributes of man. Out of such materials to rear the glorious edifice of well ordered and polished society upon the deep and sure foundations of equal laws and diffusive education, would give a sufficient title to be enrolled among the illustrious benefactors of mankind, while it afforded a precious evidence of the all prevailing power of liberty enlightened by knowledge and corrected by religion. If the experiment should ultimately diffuse similar blessings through those vast regions, and unnumbered tribes yet obscured in primeval darkness, reclaim the rude wanderer from a life of wretchedness to civilization and humanity, and convert the blind idolater from gross and abject superstition, to the holy charities, the sublime morality, and humanizing discipline of the gospel—the nation, or individual, that shall have taken the most conspicuous lead in achieving the benevolent enterprise, will have raised a monument of that true and imperishable glory founded in the moral approbation and gratitude of the human race—a glory with which the most splendid achievements of human force and power must appear insignificant and vulgar in the comparison. Above all should it be considered, that the nation or individual, whose energies have been faithfully given to this august work, will have secured the approbation of that Being whose compassion is over all his works, and whose unspeakable rewards will never fail to bless the humblest effort to do good to his creatures.”

On the 13th April, the Rev. Wm. McLain, one of the officers of the Society, left Washington, under instructions from the Executive Committee, for the south-western States, and especially for New Orleans, where he was expected to meet the ship *Mariposa*, purchase supplies for her emigrants, and make all arrangements for their accommodation and departure. He was requested to obtain, if possible, the co-operation of the Mississippi and Louisiana Societies, to ascertain the exact state of the servants and estate of the late Capt. Ross—the condition of the slaves of his daughter, the late Mrs. Read—to confer with the friends of the Society, and, as opportunities might allow, endeavor to enforce its claims, and secure funds to aid its objects in the principal cities and towns of that widespread and wealthy district of the country. On his way, Mr. McLain visited Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, and Natchez; and while he observed a growing attachment to the interests of the Society, and neglected

no means to advance them, found it impossible, on account of general pecuniary embarrassments, to secure any large amount of funds. The Mississippi and Louisiana State Colonization Societies, evinced unabated ardor in the cause, expressed their approbation of the proceedings of the parent Institution since the adoption of the plan of union, and their desire for the appointment of an able agent, to visit all the churches within their limits, explain the object, and receive collections and donations for the Society. They believed that a valuable amount might, even in times of much pecuniary depression, be secured by such an agent.

Large meetings of colored people were addressed by Mr. McLain in various places, and many found disposed to emigrate to Liberia, but without present ability to defray the expense. About thirty in Cincinnati are making arrangements to remove thither; and the Colonization Society of that city has promised to afford them the requisite assistance.

Mr. McLain examined carefully into the condition of the slaves, liberated by the will of the late Capt. Ross, and of the property left in trust for their benefit, to the Society. Though this will is sustained by a decision of the Supreme Court of Mississippi, an attempt has been made in her Legislature to defeat its provisions—an attempt very properly and successfully exposed and rebuked, in a letter of one of the most distinguished citizens of that State. Notwithstanding this and other needless embarrassments, thrown around the case, yet the Committee expect soon to be enabled to fulfil the great purpose of benevolence which this will embodies. The large tract of land, left to be sold for the benefit of the slaves, is much depreciated; and the defence of the will has been attended with expense, yet the Committee trust, (and are confirmed in their opinion, by the observations of Mr. McLain,) that enough will be secured from the estate, to place the people, whose good was anxiously contemplated by the testator, in circumstances of comfort in Liberia.

Having attended to the various purchases and arrangements, connected with the outfit of the *Mariposa*, at New Orleans, Mr. McLain returned by the way of Charleston, to Norfolk, where preparations for the departure (with additional emigrants and supplies,) of this vessel, were soon completed.

An application has recently been made for the assistance of the Society, to establish in the Colony, without delay, a part, and at no distant day, all the slaves, left by the will of the late Mrs. Read, (the excellent daughter of Capt. Ross,) of Mississippi, to two gentlemen of that State. In accordance with the generous views of these gentlemen, the Committee have resolved to send a vessel to New Orleans in the course of next month, to receive such of these persons as may be ready to embark, (there

being about one hundred and thirty in all;) and to make all provision in their power for their health and happiness. Far more desirous, as the Committee are, to improve in all respects the state of the Colony, than to send to it additional numbers, cases are constantly occurring in which their interposition is sought, with such force of reason, in behalf of liberated slaves, as to render refusal well nigh impossible.

Among those for whose benefit the strenuous exertions of the friends of this Society, are demanded, the Committee may mention eighteen slaves in Kentucky, left by their former master with permission to emigrate, and who are in danger, if not sent to Liberia during the year, of reverting to slavery.

A number of slaves, near Shepherdstown, are in a state of preparation to emigrate, whenever the Society shall be able to receive them.

A venerable aged gentleman, in Tennessee, is desirous of sending sixty-eight persons, his servants, to Liberia, but is unable to defray their expenses. In Lynchburg, Va., are five; in Gloucester county, sixteen; and in Nansemond county, another company, about seventeen; and in Richmond, a number; all waiting to receive the aid of the Society.

Many masters in East Tennessee, desire to place their servants as free-men in the Colony; and many intelligent families of free colored persons from that region, and from the neighboring counties of Virginia, are anxious to find a home in Africa. Several of the latter description, of excellent character, from Illinois, are, also, applicants for emigration.

During the year, the Secretary of the Society has twice visited the cities of Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, and passed nearly three months in various parts of N. England. Some very intelligent friends of the Institution, in that section of the country—and especially the managers of the Massachusetts Society—deemed the state of the public mind favorable for a movement for the cause. The views of the Society were explained before public meetings in Boston, Charlestown, Andover, Salem, Newburyport, and New Bedford, Massachusetts; in Dover, Hanover, and Newport, N. Hampshire; in Montpelier, Woodstock, and Windsor, Vermont; and in Augusta, Hallowell, Bath, and Brunswick, Maine: in some cases, auxiliary societies were formed, and every where were found a large and intelligent portion of citizens convinced of the merits, and disposed by reasonable and regular contributions to sustain the operations of the Society. That much distrust has been thrown over the scheme of Colonization, and that it is not a little depressed and embarrassed in this region of our country, must be admitted. So few able agents of the Society have recently occupied this field, the efforts of its opponents have been so systematic, zealous, and long continued; their agitating discussions and

measures have so disturbed the peace of churches and societies, even the friends of the cause, among the clergy, have been, so generally, induced, for the sake of harmony, to exclude the subject and claims of African colonization from the pulpits; so much have discussions in Congress, on the right of petition, and topics of public controversy, wholly foreign from questions touching the legitimate design of this Society, been brought into the consideration of these questions, as to occasion in the public mind, both doubt and discouragement. That a change is taking place, favorable to the Society in New England, is the opinion of its most judicious friends; and that explanation, information and argument, addressed to the minds of its thinking and religious people, will finally secure to it both their judgment and affections, the Committee feel assured. The very able Secretary and General Agent of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, the Rev. Joseph Tracy, proposes the formation of auxiliary associations in all the towns of New England, as the best means of diffusing intelligence of the exertions, and creating confidence in the plan and policy of the Society, and at the same time, most economically, regularly, and largely augmenting its resources. A union of the several New England State Societies in a central organization at Boston, is also suggested, as likely to unite and strengthen the opinions and energies of those attached to the enterprise in that part of the Union.

The Committee regret that the venerable Dr. Proudfit, who, as Secretary and General Agent of the New York Colonization Society, has devoted himself, for many years, with extraordinary zeal and success to advance the interests of this Institution, after fulfilling his duties for a portion of the year, has felt compelled, at the earnest solicitation of his family, who deemed the labors of his office too arduous for the usual infirmities of his age, to retire from his station. He has accomplished a great service for Africa, the blessing of her and of the colonists of Liberia will attend his declining years, and a still brighter reward, his immortality.

The retirement of the Hon. Wm. Halsey from his station as General Agent of New Jersey, is a loss to the cause in that State not easily to be repaired. Thousands have become interested in the concerns of Liberia through his endeavors, and from a pamphlet, just published by this gentleman, we observe that the "aggregate amount of contributions received in New Jersey, for the colonization enterprise, from May 1st, 1838, to the 1st of June, 1842, including \$315 from the city of New York, is \$7,907."

The Rev. J. B. Pinney, whose distinguished efforts for this Society, both in Africa and the United States, and for a long period, are well

known and highly appreciated, has continued to discharge his duties as Secretary and General Agent of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society; and not only in that State, but in sundry portions of New England, especially Vermont—excited new energies in promotion of the interests, and added a valuable amount to the Treasury of the Society.

The Rev. S. Cornelius has continued his efficient agency for the Society, and in the States of Virginia, New Jersey, and Connecticut, labored with success. His indefatigable exertions, in obtaining supplies for the emigrants by the *Mariposa*, did much to relieve the exigencies of the Society when deeply and painfully felt by the Committee.

In the States of Maine and New Hampshire, Capt. George Barker has visited many places, and by faithful and unremitting efforts to obtain funds, and extend the circulation of the publications of the Society, rendered it a valuable service.

Rev. N. S. Dodge has recently accepted of an agency, and in various parts of New England, has made a powerful impression in favor of the cause, and obtained a subscription of more than \$3,000 for its benefit.

The thanks of the Society are especially due to the Rev. S. Bulfinch, of this city, who devoted his efforts, without compensation, for several weeks, in Boston and its vicinity, to explain, and enforce, the claims of the Society.

As so much of the success of this Society depends upon a well arranged and ever active system of agencies, the Committee have given much attention to the subject, and hope to see, at no distant day, such a system established throughout the Union.

Two valuable legacies have been left since the last general meeting to the Society. The Rev. Andrew A. Shannon, of Shelbyville, Kentucky, has bequeathed to the Society \$1,000, to aid in the Colonization of five servants, some years since, emancipated by him, and one-third of the remainder of his estate, (the other two-thirds being given to the American Bible Society, and the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions,) which may, probably, amount to about \$1,200. Mr. Shannon is represented as having been a learned scholar, a persuasive preacher, and devoted to objects of Christian benevolence.

The late Mrs. Elizabeth Davis, of Montgomery county, Maryland, directed, by will, a bequest of \$2,000 to be paid to the Society. During her life, this excellent lady made frequent and generous donations to the cause, and the munificent legacy which she desired to be paid to it out of her estate, showed the strong attachment she cherished for it to her last hour. Her benevolence, retiring but active—her piety unostentatious

but exalted, excited the admiration of her friends, and will long live in the power of her example, and the fruits of her beneficence.

The statements and efforts of two intelligent colonists, Dr. James Brown and Mr. Zion Harris, long residents in Liberia, and, who, during the year, visited and attended public meetings in various parts of the Union, have done much to diffuse information concerning the colony, and to strengthen public confidence in the cause.

The colony founded by the State Society and legislature of Maryland, continues to prosper. The return and reports of several respectable emigrants, have produced a more favorable opinion of this Colony among the free colored population of Maryland; and, on the 15th of last month, more than one hundred sailed from Baltimore in the barque *Globe*, to enjoy its privileges, and reside upon its soil. "Never," says the *Maryland Colonization Journal*, "has an expedition left our harbor under more favorable auspices, nor has one ever been composed of better men. Of the good characters and capacity of most of them, we have ample testimony; and we regret that we are not able to give a sketch of the early history and labors of many of these hitherto obscure people, who, we believe, are yet the chosen instruments of effecting great good to their brethren in Africa." "This Colony" says Dr. Hall, "embraces about fifteen hundred square miles of territory, extending along the sea-board about thirty-five miles. Its character is strictly agricultural, producing, in the greatest abundance, vegetable provisions for the consumption of its inhabitants, and for supplying commercial and national vessels. Although established but eight years since, it is far better fitted for self-support than any other colony on the coast. Here was the first carriage-road made in the colonies, and here to a greater extent than in any other colony, either English or American, is the plough used in agriculture. The colony now contains about six hundred emigrants, mostly from Maryland; and the statistics of births and deaths, show it to be on the increase, independent of immigration." It is further remarked, "that in the most unhealthy season ever known at Cape Palmas, the mortality was not so great as that of the free colored population in Baltimore in ordinary times."

The Committee have alluded to certain great events of recent occurrence well adapted to excite gratitude to the Almighty ruler of the world, pan animate our hopes of the speedy deliverance of Africa from her darkness and misery, and her introduction to all the blessings of civilization and christianity. The misfortunes of the Niger expedition have failed to shake the purpose or extinguish the zeal of the African Civilization Society of Great Britain, which still designs to encourage and assist the educated descendants of Africa from the West Indies and Sierra Leone, to plant

themselves along the shores and far in the interior of the land of their fathers, in numbers sufficient at least to impart to her rude and afflicted tribes, those instructions that civilize and that religion which saves. In a manner and at an expense (rising of £60 000) worthy of the English Government, was the Niger expedition fitted out, enriched with choice instruments and accompanied by the best agents for scientific discovery, guarded by all contrivances of medical skill against causes of disease, put in possession of means for conciliating the good opinion of native chiefs and exhibiting to these people models of ingenious art and of mechanical and agricultural improvement. The philanthropy and religion of Europe eagerly watched its progress. Many brave men of this expedition fell victims to the African fever, and the Government discontinued the enterprise—yet important ends have been obtained. “Great” says Lord John Russel, “as has been the failure in part, with regard to the objects of that expedition—lamentable as has been the loss of life that has attended it, it is not to be regarded as some have represented, as an utter failure and calamity. In the first place we have shown to the people of Africa, that the authority of England and of England’s Sovereign is engaged, and earnestly engaged in putting down the slave trade—in discouraging the system of human sacrifices, and in favoring the establishment of peaceful commerce and civilization in Africa. Do not imagine these will be in after times, or among savage nations, unimportant circumstances. If those natives were to see the commercial navy of England intent only upon gain—if they were to see our naval forces intent only upon dominion, they would give little credence to our professions of being directed by the light of the Gospel, and of being guided by a better ruler than themselves. But when they see men ready to sacrifice their lives for objects of peace and charity, they will give credence to our professions, and they will unite with us in suppressing those horrible and inhuman practices to which they have hitherto afforded encouragement. I believe that most important consequences will result from this expedition. It was apprehended that the greatest mortality would occur in the Delta; but we have found by sad experience, that the upper parts of the Niger are most fatal to European constitutions, though they have not proved so to Africans. This fact teaches us that we ought, by every means in our power to seek to qualify Africans for the task of civilizing and instructing their fellow countrymen. It happens, owing to the institution of slavery, that enslaved Africans have been accustomed in the West Indies to habits of civilized life, they have received instruction from the ministers of religion in the truths of the Gospel. How important is it that means should be taken for enabling these men accustomed to civilized habits and acquainted with the doctrines of

christianity to become the teachers and instructors of their fellow countrymen in Africa."

The excellent commander of the Niger expedition, Captain Trotter, has since his return to England expressed his conviction that no time was ever more propitious for strenuous exertions for the good of Africa than the present; that christian descendants of Africa are disposed to co-operate in such exertions, that for her renovation reliance must be mainly placed upon their agency; that the chiefs and inhabitants upon the banks of the Niger, loudly call for instruction and are sufficiently conscious of their inferiority and advanced in some of the useful arts to welcome and appreciate the friendly interposition and councils of a more enlightened people. The force of these opinions are felt by the General Committee of the African Civilization Society, and while identical with those long entertained by this Society, will doubtless affect all their future policy.

Our own Government in accordance with the declaration of the Treaty of Ghent, that the slave trade is irreconcilable with the principles of humanity and justice and that it would use its best endeavors for its suppression, having been the first of the nations to prohibit among its own citizens this cruel commerce, the first to denounce it as piracy, has concurred in a provision in its recent treaty with Great Britain by which each nation is bound to keep afloat in the African seas a force of not less than eighty guns, to act separately and apart, under instructions from their respective Governments, and for the enforcement of their respective laws and obligations. While both the Chief Executive and the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, have during the year, as heretofore, manifested a friendly interest in the prosperity of Liberia, while to the occasional visits of our armed vessels, this colony has from its infancy been much indebted for influence and security, the Committee anticipate from the fulfilment of the stipulations of this treaty great benefits to the American trade and to all our colonial settlements on the African Coast. The views entertained by the Executive of the manner in which the obligations of this treaty shall on our part be executed, are so clearly and ably stated in a letter from the Secretary of the Navy to the President and by him transmitted to the Senate, that the Committee cannot deny themselves the advantage of introducing a few extracts from it in this Report:

"It is to be remarked, that the obligation assumed by the Government, to keep a squadron on the coast of Africa, does not create any absolute necessity for an increase to that amount of our present naval force. Vessels already in the navy will be selected for that service. Of course the annual cost of repairing said vessels is but a part of the usual and necessary expenditure for the naval service. It is not proposed to *increase* the navy, with the particular view of supplying this squadron; nor would it

be proposed to *reduce* the navy, if this squadron were not necessary. It is merely a part of the customary and *useful* employment of our vessels of war. * * *

Of the climate he observes: "At this day, however, the African coast has lost its terrors so far as cruising vessels are concerned. The climate is found to be unhealthy to Europeans *only on shore and in the night-time*. There is, on most parts of the coast, good and safe anchorage for ships-of-war, within a quarter of a mile of the shore, so that there is no necessity that the crews should expose themselves in unhealthy ports. It is found that by keeping at this distance from the land at night, and by protecting the crews, by awnings, from the intense heat of noon, and the floods of rain which fall at particular seasons, they enjoy as good health as in any other part of the world. The *Vandalia*, recently returned from that coast, lost but two men in a cruise of seven months; one of these died of consumption, the other of chronic dysentery." * * *

"Independent of any treaty stipulation, I should have considered it necessary to keep at least eighty guns distributed among a number of small vessels on that coast. Our commerce is carried on through the whole range of seaboard country, from Goree to the Bight of Biafra, a distance of about two thousand miles. Our commerce along this coast may now be estimated at one million of dollars, employing from four to five thousand tons of shipping. * * * The trade in palm oil is of recent date, and is so rapidly increasing in value and extent, as to claim an important place in our import trade. The cultivation of coffee, also, is rapidly extending itself, and from the specimens already sent to our country, the African coffee bids fair to rival the best which is now imported. The information which I have received from the most intelligent men, well acquainted with the African coast, fully authorizes the belief, not only that our commerce with that country is becoming more and more worthy of attention from year to year, but that it holds out at this time greater inducements to commercial enterprise than any other part of the world. The statistical tables furnished by the Treasury Department afford but an imperfect view of it. * * * The trade in palm oil, already very valuable, and rapidly increasing from year to year, is so conducted that the articles with which it is purchased must be landed and placed in the hands of native chiefs and trade agents. The American trader has nothing to rely on but the integrity and honor of these people; a precarious dependence, which renders the trade of very little value to him. The English, on the contrary, keep a sufficient naval force constantly on the coast, and being thus in a condition to enforce their contracts, the natives do not venture to break them. Hence, this trade is nearly engrossed by the English, and is very valuable to them, although most of the articles necessary to carry it on can be more cheaply furnished by the United States than by them. It is vain to hope that our commerce with Africa can be maintained even in its present condition, and still more vain to hope that it can be greatly extended, unless we offer it the protection it would derive from the constant presence of our ships of war. Instead of trading with us, the native chiefs think only of plundering our vessels and murdering their crews. The *Mary Carver*, alluded to in my annual report, is not the only case of this sort which has already occurred,

nor will it be the last, unless the native chiefs shall be taught to respect and fear us, by proper exhibitions of our naval flag. A less force than that contemplated in our treaty with England would be wholly unavailing along a coast of two thousand miles in extent.

"It is worthy of consideration that the colony of Liberia, an object of great interest to the American people, would derive great confidence and support from the more frequent presence of our ships of war. But the suppression of the slave trade, to which this country is so deeply pledged, requires the full force of eighty guns, distributed among not fewer than five vessels. The coast through which that trade is prosecuted, is not less than twelve hundred miles in extent. The persons engaged in it are adroit, watchful and daring; their vessels are generally constructed to sail rapidly; they are also well armed, and their crews, when they are detected, have no alternative but victory or death. Hence it is not only necessary that they should be closely watched, but that the vessels sent against them should be strong enough to contend with them. Certainly, the squadron now contemplated is as small as this service would require under any circumstances. The treaty stipulation, therefore, does not, in effect, impose any new obligations nor exact any expenditure which would not otherwise have been necessary and proper. The pledge given to England, is but the pledge given to all nations in the treaty of Ghent, and in the general course of our policy with reference to the slave trade. We keep our faith to the civilized world, upon this interesting point, by simply preserving our own consistency, and rendering due protection to the interests of our people."*

(To be concluded in our next.)

* "Statement showing the number, class, and value of vessels composing a squadron, to be employed on the coast of Africa, together with the annual cost of their repairs; the number of officers, seamen, and marines; the probable annual expense of keeping said vessels in commission; also, the number of guns which it is expected to have afloat in the navy for the year 1843; and the entire estimated expense of the naval establishment for the same period; prepared in answer to a resolution of the Senate of the 14th December, 1842.

Number and class of vessels.	Cost of the vessels.	Annual cost of repairs, and wear and tear.	Number of officers.	Number of petty officers, seamen and marines.	Annual expense under all the heads of expenditures, except wear and tear.	Number of guns for the vessels estimated for 1843.	Total estimated expense of the naval establishment for the year 1843.
Two sloops of 1st class, .	\$257,655	\$20,000	42	366	\$133,966	946	\$6,983,345
Four brigs or schooners, .	166,587	20,000	40	260	107,196		
Total,	424,242	40,000	82	626	241,162	946	6,983,345

N. B. The armament of a sloop of war of the 1st class is as follows, viz: 2 8-inch Paixhan guns, 20 32-lb medium guns, 80 muskets, 80 pistols, 150 cutlasses, 110 boarding pikes.

The armament of a brig or schooner is as follows, viz: 10 32-lb. carronades, 40 muskets, 40 pistols, 60 boarding pikes, 80 cutlasses.

THE RESOLUTION TO RAISE THE PRESENT YEAR \$40,000.

THE following Resolution, moved by Rev. Wm. McLain and seconded by Rev. Dr. Proudfit, was unanimously adopted at the annual meeting of the Society :

"Resolved, That in order to carry through the indispensable operations of this society the present year, a sum of not less than \$40,000 is necessary ; and therefore, that relying on the blessing of Heaven, and the liberality of a benevolent public, we will raise that amount before our next annual meeting."

The friends of the Society will perceive that its whole reliance for success is upon their liberality and the good providence of the Almighty. The necessity for the amount specified is clear and urgent. To all the interests of the colony, of civilization and humanity upon the African coast, it is important that the colonial authority should be rendered incontestible over the entire line of coast from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas, that access should be opened to the camwood forests and to the populous tribes of the interior, and that the settlements should be strengthened by select and intelligent emigrants. Whether we regard the great object of the suppression of the slave trade, (to which as a nation we stand pledged by the recent treaty, and for which a naval squadron is to be engaged for the next five years on the African coast,) or the prosperity of American commerce, rising to importance and destined to be of high value on that coast, or the progress of civilization and christianity among a rude people, hitherto without the elements of improvement, and the prey to the worst passions of lawless power, the commonwealth of Liberia, as auxiliary to these ends, should command the sympathy and fostering care of private benevolence, of the State legislatures and the General Government. Its citizens, accustomed to the climate, and familiar with the dispositions and habits of the people of Africa, bound by interest and duty to the cause of freedom, improvement and religion, connected, many of them, with the United States by the ties of birth, by existing relations, by gratitude, by the bonds of republican government and the same holy faith, are prepared and disposed to co-operate in all the measures of our government for the overthrow of the slave trade and the advance and protection of our commerce on the African coast. But comparatively few in numbers and scanty in resources, they need countenance and encouragement. As a matter of mere interest and economy, we believe, the sum of twenty or thirty thousand dollars devoted to extend the territory and improve the condition of the Liberian colonies would effect more for the extirpation of the slave trade and the increase of American trade in Africa than one hundred thousand dollars expended in any other way.

Could this subject be presented, in its true light to the churches and christians of this land, not forty thousand dollars, but a hundred thousand would be placed at once in the treasury of the society. They would look upon Liberia as the Plymouth of Africa, just planted and requiring assistance, but possessed of an inextinguishable vitality and the seeds of a towering and commanding greatness, destined to send out in the course of a few years, not one or two, but hundreds of the natives of the colony, educated and pious, to instruct and convert to the divine faith they profess, the tribes of the interior. They would see in it the beginning of a moral and intellectual renovation for Africa—the dawn of the redemption of the African race.

SLAVE TRADE.—The FANTOME 16, Commander P. G. Haynes, took a prize into Rio De Janeiro on the 2d of September having on board 337 slaves. Captain Foote of the MADAGASCAR, on the 22d of May, landed a party of marines on the African Coast, near the Congo, destroyed several barracoons and took 956 slaves. They afterwards landed at Ambrig and took 260 slaves. These slaves have been sent to St. Helena.

THE CHARITY AND COURTESY OF AN ABOLITIONIST.

We have not the pleasure of an acquaintance with Mr. David L. Child, and we know not his reasons for casting the following bitter aspersions upon us. He who contends for universal liberty should see that he does not abuse his own. We shall imitate Michael the Archangel, and leave Mr. David Lee Child, to vindicate himself before his conscience and his God. The *LIBERATOR* is certainly the appropriate vehicle for Mr. Child's letters.

From letters of David L. Child.

WASHINGTON, January 16, 1843.

"We are now in the midst of the annual farce of the Colonization Society; and I must admit that the actors played their parts well, though each had his prologue about being 'unprepared.' That disciplined hypocrite, R. R. Gurley, read a report, which was chiefly distinguished by the delicacy and adroitness with which it pandered to corrupt prejudice and iron-hearted tyranny. The slave trade was of course a leading topic. He said that it had its cause 'in the barbarism of Africa,' which Colonization was going to civilize. What a nice opiate this for christian and republican conscience; what a sweet consolation for the visitings of remorse! It is not the slave-trader, the sea-robber—it is not the purchaser, the land pirate, who carries on the slave-trade, it is the barbarism of Africa! How characteristic of the Secretary.

'O heaven, O earth, and shall I couple hell?'

"I felt that in the calm, cold, wheedling tone of that veteran impostor, there were a thousand daggers for the bosom of the poor colored man—a thousand cold, merciless chains to weigh him down to the dust."

January 20th.

"The Colonization meeting was continued by adjournment last evening. There was a great decline in the attendance and interest of the meeting. Nothing was the same as on the previous evening, except the Secretary. There he was with the same heart-breaking tone."—*Liberator*.

EXPEDITION FOR LIBERIA.

A suitable vessel is to be chartered immediately to proceed to New Orleans, and sail thence, with about seventy liberated slaves, left by the late excellent Mrs. Read, daughter of Capt. Ross, of Mississippi, and certain others from Kentucky, for Liberia. This vessel will subsequently touch at Norfolk, Va. There are peculiar and very urgent reasons, for assuming the responsibilities of this expedition by the Committee, and they rely confidently upon their numerous and generous friends throughout the Union to assist by their contributions. The gentlemen entrusted with the execution of Mrs. Read's will, have evinced every disposition to promote the interests of the Society, and we feel assured that much may be expected from the energy and enterprize of the Mississippi and Louisiana Colonization Societies. But the time demands more vigorous and systematic action for the cause throughout the Union. Forty thousand dollars (as stated at the Annual Meeting) is the least sum required to conduct forward successfully the operations of the Society the present year. If each reader of this work, will by his or her personal exertions raise, and remit ten dollars of this sum, double this amount can be secured before the close of the year.

LIBERIAN ENTERPRISE.

In a recent examination of witnesses before the Committee appointed by the House of Commons in Great Britain, to ascertain the condition of the British settlements on

the West Coast of Africa, one of the English captains who had traded at Liberia was asked "whether the people of that Colony had exclusive jurisdiction over the Coast from Monrovia to Cape Palmas?" and his reply was, "*they had not, but he thought they soon would have.*"

It is stated in the monthly publication of the English Civilization Society, that the model farm established by them far up on the banks of the Niger, (since abandoned,) "*was left in charge of a very intelligent American negro from Liberia.*"

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.

WHILE the friends of African colonization should never cease to exhibit their cause as worthy of the generous and universal support of all christian denominations, they should remember that it has a most just claim to aid both from the State Legislatures and the Federal Government. Every consideration of justice, humanity and expediency, should induce the State legislatures, and especially those of the South, to make an annual appropriation for this cause, and when it is considered how great and powerful an auxiliary Liberia will be, (if moderately encouraged and strengthened) to our movements for the suppression of the slave trade, to which we stand pledged by our recent treaty with Great Britain, and to all the valuable interests of American commerce on the African coast, it is obviously right and expedient that some appropriation should be made by Congress to enable that colony to obtain exclusive and incontestible authority over the entire region of country between Cape Mount and Cape Palmas. Twenty thousand dollars applied to this purpose would do more for the extermination of the slave trade, and the protection and advancement of our commerce on the coast of Africa than one hundred thousand expended in any other possible way. Let the people move the Governments of the country on this subject.

INTERESTING APPLICATION FOR EMIGRATION.

WE have received two letters from a very intelligent free man of color in Batavia, New York, who is desirous of removing to Liberia with his family (a wife and five children,) and a number of his friends. He states that about ten besides his family would accompany him, and very probably twice that number.

The following is an extract from his second letter, dated the 5th February :

"I received your letter on the second, and I assure you that your letter and the pamphlets that you sent me have given me more light on that subject than I ever had before, and for my part I am determined to emigrate. Respecting my acquaintances who would emigrate, they are not able to pay their passage to the sea-board, and indeed I am not able to pay my own way. I told you that I was a mechanic, and so I am in a two fold sense, that is, I am an ordained elder in the Baptist church, and have preached the Gospel these fifteen years, and I have the pleasure to say without money or price, though I have had the offer of support from that time to the present day, but I never will take any thing for preaching the Gospel in this world, and that is one reason I am poor, for I have not only given my services, but hundreds; built two fine churches, and had I done in Africa what I have done in America my work would stand as monuments to the living God for ages yet to come. But sir, I know, by sad experience, that the faithful may work in America, but all in vain, no man knows this better than I, who have spent thousands but to no good purpose. If I could raise sixty dollars I would be ready now."

In the other letter this man states :

"I am a workman and understand the brick business in all its different branches, to make, to build and to finish."

Shall the means be supplied to aid this company in effecting their object? The citizens of Batavia and its vicinity can easily furnish these, and they can best judge of

the character and prospects of usefulness of the entire company. No benevolent mind can look upon the depressed condition of our free people of color without lively sympathy, and an ardent desire for their relief.

MISSION AT THE GABOON.

The Rev. Dr. Anderson, Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, gave the following information at the last monthly Concert in Park street church, Boston :

WESTERN AFRICA.—A letter had been received from Rev. J. L. Wilson, at Gaboon river, the new station to which it is proposed the mission is to be removed from Cape Palmas. Mr. Wilson wrote under date of July 26, six weeks after his arrival there. He stated that the people were becoming interested in the mission, and had, of their own accord, rendered aid in the undertaking. The Gospel, by this mission, was to be carried seven or eight hundred miles beyond where it had ever gone before, and to a region unknown, except to a few mercantile men. All the indications were that a promising field had been entered upon, and no reason existed why the station should not be as healthy as any other in West Africa. Mr. Wilson had opened a school of fifteen boys, and the young adults in the vicinity were impatient for one in their behalf. The language was found to be radically different from any known to Mr. Wilson in Upper Guinea, pleasant to the ear and easy of acquisition.

The Secretary stated that an opinion appeared to be gaining ground in England, in reference to the late Niger Expedition, that its failure was owing mainly to defective organization, and consequent defects in the manner of its prosecution. In consequence of the great eclat which had attended it, young men had been induced to engage in it who otherwise would not, and through this false view of the undertaking, improper persons had been employed. The same opinion, the Secretary remarked, had been expressed by a missionary of the Board in Western Africa.

CAPE PALMAS—WEST AFRICA.—A vessel is expected to leave New York about the 10th of March, for Cape Palmas. Letters or parcels for the missionaries will be forwarded if sent to the mission rooms, 231, Broadway, New York, care of the Rev. J. W. Cook, Secretary and General Agent of Foreign Committee.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The Ladies' Benevolent Society of this place, takes this medium of making its unfeigned thanks to Benjamin Coates, Esq., of Philadelphia for his munificent donation in money and bonnets to aid the society in its work?

"He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord."

The anniversary meeting of the Society will take place next month, when an address may be expected, and the other usual festivities of such an occasion.—*Liberia Herald*.

CONTRIBUTIONS to the Pennsylvania State Colonization Society, from December, 17, 1842, to February 17, 1843.

Dec. 17, 1842, Cash per Miss Susan E. Monroe, viz :		
Collected in Trinity Episcopal church, Wilmington, \$3, Mrs. E. Hillyard, Miss Harriet Hale each \$1, Miss Susan E. Monroe, \$2,		7 00
" 29, 1842, Cash from Miss Fox, being the proceeds of a Fair held in Doylestown, Pennsylvania,		83 25
Jan. 21, 1843, Cash per Elliott Cresson, Esq., viz :		
Paul Beck, Jr. Esq., donation of \$60, Joseph Travers, Esq., \$15, Oxford Presbyterian congregation—per Rev. J. M. Dickey, \$10,		85 00

Feb. 12,	Collection in the North Presbyterian church, Rev. Thomas L. Janeway, pastor,	23 85
Feb. 13,	Archibald McIntyre, Esq., donation, \$50, from members of Rev. C. C. Vanarsdale's church, as follows: John Eckle \$5, C. J. Soutter, H. Stiles, Chas. Koons, Jesse Sellers, Thomas Moyer, each \$1, D. Deal, \$5, C. Harkness, Cash, each \$2, Cash \$1, Charles Spangler, \$2.	24 00
Feb. 17,	Cash, Daniel McIntyre, 5th annual instalment of	100 00
	Total collections in office,	373 10
	Collected by the Rev. John B. Pinney, from December 30, 1842, to February 18, 1843, inclusive.	
	Northumberland county, <i>Sunbary</i> , Collection in Presb. church \$5, L. Dewart \$5, Rev Mr. Smith, Mrs. Smith each \$1, Mrs. Boyd \$3,	15 00
	<i>Northumberland</i> , Collection in the Presbyterian church,	12 00
	<i>Milton</i> , Rev. J. Williamson \$1, Mrs. Williamson 50c., M. Evans, B. Evans, E. Hunter, W. Mackey each 50c., J. Murray, Mrs. Hepburn, J. Miller, S. T. Brown, Maskeller & Sweek, T. R. Pomp, Dr. McLeury, Mr. Davis Mr. Sanderson, Mr. Marsh, Mr. Pollock, each \$1, Cash, Cash, each 10c., Cash 15c., Cash 12½c., J. Slender, James Brown, Cash, each 50c., A. B. Hulihan 25c., T. S. Finney, C. P. Piper, each 50c., J. P. Saunderson \$5, R. H. Hammond \$2, Mr. Kranser, Mrs. Markle, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Teese, each 25c., Mr. Frick 50c., W. W. Frigmire, J. Anglast, each 25c., J. Locke, Mr. Chamberlain, each 55c., James Buoy 25c., George Cory 50c., Mr. Morrison, Cash, C. Goodland, each 25c., L. McCarty, J. Campbell, each 12½c.,	43 97
	<i>McEwensville</i> , J. McCormick, W. W. Ireland, J. Mixal, M. Armstrong, Rev. M. Shedder, J. L. Watson, A. Guffy, J. Vincent, D. Watson, Wm. Hayes, J. Baird, W. Wilson, James H. John Watson, Mrs. Shuman, Mr. Wilson, each \$1, C. Bennett, John Balliett, E. Watson, J. Hayes, J. H. Wilson, J. Finney, each 50c., H. Castle, J. Irvine, D. W. Bennett, R. Watson, G. A. Creamer, Wm. Bryson, R. H. McCormick, M. Waggoner, Wm. Steele, S. Guffy, S. Barre, Cash, each 25c., Mr. Gatson 60c., Cash 10c., Cash 37½c.,	23 07½
	<i>Huntingdon county</i> , <i>Huntingdon</i> , James Steele \$3, Cash \$1, John Kerr, Jacob Miller, Mrs. Allison, J. George Miles, each \$5, C. Miller, A. J. Wilson, Rev. John Peebles, Wm. Bell, Mr. Moore, each \$2, S. S. Wharton, J. B. Luden, George Wilson, Mr. Orbison, Mr. Givinn, Wm. Davis, D. Buoy, George Taylor, S. R. McElnes, Dr. Henderson, B. E. McMurtrie, Cash, Mr. Fisher, each \$1, A. W. Benedict, Mr. Crownover, Cash, Mr. Hewitt, S. Graffins, Cash, each 50c.,	50 00
	<i>Alexandria</i> , Rev. Thos. P. Hunt \$10, David Stewart, Mrs. Henderson and Mrs. Green, each \$5, John Porter \$3, Mary W. Neff, Rev. John McKinney and lady, E. Isenbery, each \$2, C. Porter, George Wilson, John Gemmill, J. Maguire, C. Sheller, M. Graffins, each \$1, J. Hatfield \$1 50, C. Patterson, Miss Stewart, Mrs. Spiker, each 50c., D. Bucket, G. Shultz each 25c., Cash \$1, Collection in Presbyterian church, \$23 04,	62 54
	<i>Hollidaysburg</i> , Miss Ann Crawford, Wm. Williams, Mr. Garber, N. Williams each \$5, Mrs. Riddle, J. C. McKee, J. Dysart, J. C. McLenahan, R. R. Hamilton, Mrs. P. Huet, J. McNamara, Isaac McKinney, Mrs. Patterson, each \$1, J. Hemphill, Mrs. Rea, J. Bonslough each 50c., J. Gorley, Cash, Cash, Mr. Koonrod, Mrs. Bell, each 25c., Cash 12½c., Collection in the Presbyterian church \$35 03,	66 90
	<i>Williamsburg</i> , Collection in the Presbyterian church to constitute the Rev. _____, a life member of the Pennsylvania Col. Society,	32 55
	<i>Birmingham</i> , Thomas Owen, John Owen, G. W. Russ, Mrs. Hill, Miss R. Hill, each \$1, Miss Mary Ann Owen, James Clarke, John Calderwood, each 50c., Collection \$1 40, Master and Misses Hill, 12 1-2c.,	8 02½
	<i>Union county</i> , <i>New Berlin</i> , V. Slenker \$2, Wm. Roshoug, J. Gulelin, S. B. Merrill, M. S. Merrill, each \$1, R. Swinford, R. Hayes, J. S. Seebold, B. F. Bedkins, each 50c., Mr. Peters, Isaac Neiman, C. Seebold, D. Seebold, S. Weirick, each 25c., C. Carpenter, E. Wilson, P. Beaver, J. M. Baum, each 50c., H. D. Maize, C. Baum, J. Meinck, each 25c., S. Wil-	

son, S. Aurand, G. Miller, J. Harrison, each 50c., Wm. Bersch, H. Rokland, D. R. Cenoly, C. Morser, M. Kleekner, each 25c., -	15 25
Lewisburg, Collection \$24, T. Clinger, Mrs. McClure, each \$1, -	26 94
Lycoming county, Williamsport, Mr. Hepburn \$2, Mr. Ellis, Cash, Rev. J. Phillips, each \$1, Cash 94c., Cash, Cash, each 50c., -	6 94
Jersey Shore, Rev. John H. Grier \$1, -	1 00
Muncy, Mrs. Longcake, J. Risk. Dr. Woods, J. Rankin, H. Shomaker, each \$1, James White, Benjamin Johnson, G. Dimm, J. H. McCormick, M. D. Wells, Mr. Potts, Mr. Gerhart, each 50c., Cash, Cash, Mrs. Rowe, H. Castle, C. Seighly, Mr. Warder, Mr. Baumer, each 25c., S. Doctor 12 1-2, Cash 25c., Mr. Painter 12 1-2, Wm. Platt 10c., -	10 85
Lock Haven, Mr. Patterson, Dr. Massy, Mr. Griffins, each \$1, Mr. McCormick \$2, H. S. Beardly \$1, J. T. Sloan J. B. Garra, L. A. Mackey, O. B. Kephart, Alexander Hamilton, Wm. White, M. Quigley, H. Dowling, W. B. Sliman, D. Brown, each 50c., Cash, Cash, Mr. Morrison, H. C. Bresber, Wm. Hess, each 25c., -	12 25
Lick Run, Rev. Mr. Cooper, W. Clark, M. Laird, W. Smith, each \$1, J. Watson, Miss Laird J. McCullough, each 50c., J. Sayres, H. McMonegal, Wm. McCalmount, N. Beck, Wm. McKain, John Beck, each 25c., G. Allison, Mrs. Laird, each 12 1-2, Mr. Hines 18 3-4, Collection in church \$6 35, -	13 78½
Centre county, Bellefonte, Mrs. Mary Blanchard \$3, A. G. Curtin, Rev. James Linn, Mrs. H. A. McAllister, J. G. Lourie, Mrs. Gen. Houston, H. Humes, each \$2, Edward C. Humes, Mrs. Mills, John Thompson, H. R. Williams, J. T. Hale, D. C. Canfield, S. T. Shugert, G. Buchanan, J. Harris, Buchanan & Irwin, Wm. Griffins, Mrs. Havirs, G. Welsh, each \$1, Mrs. Livingston, Isaac Richards, each 50c., H. Van Dyk, J. M. Hale, J. Tonner, C. Carpenter, F. Burnside, each \$1, -	34 00
Sinking Creek, Presbyterian church congregation, -	17 17
Potter's Mills, Collections and donations \$9 19, J. Gillelan, Thomas Hutchinson, E. Senky, Mrs. Davis, each \$1, Henry Vogen \$1 50, W. Dailey, D. Gillelan, J. McClintic, James Canon, E. Senky, D. Livingston, J. Palmer, John McClintic, each 25c., -	17 69
Boalsburg, George Shineberger \$5, T. R. Richards, Wm. Mark, John Lourimer, J. J. Thompson, John Mitchell, Jacob Spar, H. Montgomery, each \$1, Geo. Shineberger, S. Gilleland, George Jack, C. Rainey, Philip Shineberger, James Johnson, John Kellon, Mary L. Thompson, J. Rankin, Charles Dale, D. Jock. Dr. Montgomery, each 50c., Cash, C. Dale, P. Kemble, A. Wolf, A. Johnston, J. T. Jack, Samuel Summy, H. Mitchell, Cash, David Hoover, each 25c., Catharine Shineberger, 20c., -	20 45
Mifflin county, McVeytown or Waynesburg, W. Patton, J. Criswell, each \$5, M. Criswell, J. V. Criswell, each \$2 50, R. Bogle, J. C. Reynolds, John Axtell, Mrs. Wilson, Wm. J. McCoy, Rev. B. Carrell, Mrs. Hammond, each \$1, C. Criswell, R. McMonegal, J. Waters, J. Laington, Mr. Thompson, J. Ross, each 50c., -	25 00
Newton Hamilton, Jacob Norton, Charles Bower, John Pencell, Dr. J. Dorsey, each \$1, Cash 25c., -	4 25
Kishacoquillas, Collections and donations, -	11 25
Duncan's Mills, Collections, -	5 00
Mefflin, Collections, -	1 90
Lewistown, Mrs. Judge Wilson, James Parker, each 2, Cash, Mr. Forsyth, John Banks, Mrs. Sterret, Mr. Jacobs, Mr. Patton, Mrs. Mark, William Parker, Robert Patterson, Dr. Ard, John H. Horner, Cash, Cash, each \$1, Cash 50c., Cash, Cash, Cash, Cash, each 25c., -	18 50
Tuscarora, Collection \$16 82, Collection in German church, \$4 50, -	21 32
Perry county, Jakesburg and Bloomfield, Rev. John Dickey \$5, William Blair, Robert Elliott, Wm. Mulligan, W. & R. Irwin, J. M. Stearns, Wm. McClure, B. McIntire, each \$2, John Campbell, D. Galatin, M. McKer, Albert Perry, H. C. Hickok, each \$1, V. Smith, James Elliott, Joseph Casey, W. Schaffer, A. F. Topley, each 50c., Simeon Snyder, D. Gants, each 25c., -	27 00
Clinton county, Spruce Creek, W. Rankin, Adam Rankin, each \$1, J. A. Rankin, Wm. Riley, James Travis, L. Kimslee, Ab. Crain, John Wye, each 50c., B. Crain, J. L. Travis, each 25c., -	5 50
Pine Grove, Wm. Reynolds, Mr. Birchfield, each 50c., S. Shultz, J. Botter-	

ford, F. Albright, Cash, each 25c., Collection \$1 21,	3 21
<i>Mercer county, Greenville</i> , Samuel Godwin, Esq., his 2d annual instalment of \$10,	10 00
<i>Cumberland county, Carlisle</i> , George A. Lyon, Robert Emory, William D. Seymour, J. Hamilton, C. Washington, C. A. Finley, each \$5, G. Metzgar, A. Holmes, Robert Irvine, each \$3, W. H. Allen \$2 50, T. V. Moore, M. Caldwell, M. Stevenson, Wm. Irvine, John McClintock, each \$2, J. B. Parker, Esq., \$5, Jacob Fith, John Phillips, Mr. Reed, Mrs. Biddle, Mrs. Watts, E. Beatty, John Harper, Mr. Blair, A. Richards, Wm. S. Coburn, R. Angney, J. V. E. Thorn, T. E. Sadler, H. Taning, V. H. Graham, each \$1, Wm. McPherson, Mr. Loudon, Wm. M. Mateer, Cash, M. Moth, A. Hendit, Mr. Criswell, J. S. Faust, Cash, Cash, Cash, Cash, each 50., Cash \$1½, J. W. Ely, 50c.,	78 81½
<i>Dauphin county, Harrisburg</i> , Governor D. R. Porter, James Peacock, Cash, J. McCormick, J. M. Haldeman, Job Mann, each \$5, H. Alrich, F. Kelker, each \$3, Cash \$3 58, Benjamin Park, C. Spayd, Cash, J. C. Bucher, L. Riley, A. W. Graydon, Wm. Allison, Asa Dimock, John Rhoades, E. Etton, Robert T. Ross, Cash, Cash, each \$2, S. Kerr, F. N. Avery, J. Wallace, A. J. Jones, A. M. Piper, Tobias Musser, Samuel Moore, N. C. McPherson, M. Bulcher, Wm. Dock, Cash, J. Y. Y., Cash, Cash, Cash, Cash, Cash, Cash, Cash, Cash, Cash, Cash, each \$1, Cash, Cash, Wm. Van Horn, Cash, Cash, each 50c., Cash, Cash, each 25c.,	93 58
<i>Lancaster county, Elizabethtown</i> , James Bryan, Samuel Bowman, Cash, each \$1, Cash, Cash, Cash, each 50c.,	4 25
<i>Lancaster</i> , Collection in the Methodist E. church \$4 03, G. W. Glessner, John Mc Nair, J. C. Baker, S. Bowman, Wm. Beates, Rev. G. T. Bahnson, Rev. S. H. Higgins, B. Keenan, each \$1, Misses Bryan \$1 25, Mr. Dickson \$2, a Lady, John L. Atker, a Friend, George Ford, each \$1, Dr. John Miller, Treasurer of Presbyterian church, \$12,	32 29
Collected by Rev. J. B. Pinney,	831 80½
Received in Office,	373 10
	1,204 90½
Received for Repository,	30 00
Total,	\$1,234 90½

CONTRIBUTIONS to, and receipts by, the American Colonization Society, from the 24th of Jan., to the 24th of February, 1843.

MAINE.

Collected by Capt. George Barker, agent—Acknowledged, but not yet remitted:

<i>North Yarmouth</i> , Rev. C. Hobart, \$3, Mrs. S. Hobart, 50c, Jacob Chase, 50c, Mary L. Hamilton, 50c, Sylvia Trickey, 50c, Doctor Osgood, 50c, R. Prince, 25c, Julia Prince, 25c, S. Sweetser, \$2, S. Chandler, \$1, R. Prince, \$1, M. True, \$1, Betsey P. True, 50c, Capt. George Bacon, \$2, J. Mitchell, \$1, A. Soul, \$1, Master Soul, 25c, Capt. H. S. Soul, \$5, Messrs. Nye & Harrington, \$10,	30 75
<i>Brunswick</i> , Pres. Leonard Woods, \$5, Edw. Everett, \$1,	6 00
<i>Bowdoinham</i> , Capt. W. Pennington, \$2,	2 00
<i>Gardiner</i> , Rev. W. R. Babcock, \$1 50,	1 50
<i>Hallowell</i> , Homer Tupper, \$5, A. Masters, \$1, J. C. Dwight, \$1 50, Rev. J. Cole, \$1, Dr. Nourse, \$1, Dr. Hubbard \$1,	10 50
<i>Waterville</i> , Hon. T. Boutelle, \$5,	5 00
<i>Berwick</i> , E. Hayse, 50c,	50
<i>Alfred</i> , B. J. Hewick, \$1, Mr. Turner, 50c,	1 50
<i>South Windham</i> , L. Whipple, \$1 50,	1 50
<i>Portland</i> , J. Maxwell, \$1,	1 00
<i>Minot</i> , Mrs. Lobdell, 50c, Daniel Freeman, 25c,	75
<i>Parris</i> , Seth Morn, \$2, Mrs. A. Field, 50c,	250

Norway, Mrs. Mary Whitman, 50c, Eben Hobbs, 50c, Mrs. Hobbs, 20c, Miss Hobbs, 10c, Mrs. J. Smith, 12c, Mrs. Rust, \$1, G. Ordway, 25c, W. Hobbs, 50c, Aaron Wilkeson, \$1, U. Holt, 25c,	4 42
Waterford, Rev. L. Ripley, \$1, M. Robinson, 10c,	1 10
Bridgton, Dr. Gould, \$5, E. S. Farnsworth, 50c, S. Hazen, 45c, Aaron Bemis, 50c, S. Bemis, \$2, L. Brown, 50c,	8 95
Harrison, B. Blake, 25c, Hon. P. Eastman, \$1,	1 25
Albany, A. Cummings, 50c,	50
Waterford, Deacon Gage, \$50c,	50
Fryburg, A. Richardson, & 1, Judge Dana, 25c,	1 25
Mt. Desert, John Somes, 50, J. Somes, 50c, C. Kittridge, \$1, Jane Kittridge, 50c,	2 50
Freeport, Eliza Brown, 5c, J. Aldrich, 50c,	55 84 52

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Collections by Capt. George Barker, agent.—Acknowledged but not yet remitted:

Tamworth, Enoch Renwick, \$1, R. T. Kingsbury, 25c, John Smith, 25c, Jacob Smith, 10c, M. Hubbard, 50c, Martha Hubbard, 50c,	2 60
Sandwich, A. McFarland, \$1, Mr. Wentworth, \$4 75, W. M. Weed, \$1,	6 75
Wolfboro', Rev. Mr. Blake, 25c, Mrs. Blake, 25c, Mr. Batchelder, 50c, Wakefield, Mr. Sawyer, 50c, Mr. Hobbs, 50c, Dea. Wiggins, 50c,	1 00
Rochester, Deacon B. Barker, \$2,	1 50
Farmington, Hon. N. Eastman, \$1,	2 00
Gilmanton, Deacon Mack, \$1, Prof. Warner, \$1, Mary Parker, \$2, P. Weeks, 50c, Mrs. Burnes, \$1, Mr. Ayer, 25, Mr. Eastman, 25c, Prof. Bird, \$1, M. B. Peasley, 50c, A. Eastman, 50c, Mr. Pennon, 13c, A. W. Prescott, 50c, S. Weeks, \$1, Dr. N. Wright, \$1, M. Moody, 25c, C. Tenney, \$2, Dan'l Tenney, \$2, Rev. Mr. Lamarter, 38c, Dea. Adams, \$1,	16 01
Mindeth Bridge, J. T. Coffin, \$1, Deacon Sanborn, 50c,	1 50
Littleton, Rev. J. Worcester, \$1, Rev. L. Worcester, \$1,	2 00
Bath, Rev. Mr. Southerland, \$8, T. Buck, 50c, Mrs. Watkins, 31c, Susan Long, 31c, D. Child, 50c, T. Minot, 75c, R. Hutchins, 50c, J. Hutchins, 50c, C. Hutchins, \$1, H. A. Butler, 13c, T. D. Kimball, \$2, J. Kimball, 50c, P. Ager, 25c, Mrs. M. Ager, 12c, Mrs. M. Tracy, 25c, N. B. Feston, \$1, Mrs. H. Bartlett, 50c, M. P. Webster, \$1, D. H. Collins, \$1, D. Sloan, 25c, Mrs. M. Thompson, \$1, Mrs. N. Delano, 50c, Michael Johnson, 50c,	21 62
Piedmont, Joseph Sawyer, \$2,	2 00
Oxford, J. B. Wheeler, \$5, James Dayton, \$2, Mrs. Wilson, 25c, W. Howard, \$1, Wm. Burns, \$2, R. D. Campbell, \$5,	18 25
Lyme, A. Smally, 25c, B. Latham, \$5, A. Latham, \$2, J. Conant, 50c, P. Haskell, 50c, Dea. W. Porter, 50c, Mrs. H. Porter, 25c,	9 00
Hanover, Deacon Freeman, \$1, Willis Olcott, Esq., \$25,	26 00
Lebanon, J. Stevens, \$1, A. Hull, \$1, L. Wood, 50c, R. Wood, 50c, J. Martin, 25c, Mrs. Martin, 12c, Mrs. P. Wood, 12c, Mrs. S. Wood, 12c, Dr. Gallop, 50c, T. Kenrick, \$1, Mrs. T. Kendrick, 50c, Mrs. H. Kendrick, 50c,	6 12
Meriden, Rev. A. Blanchard, 50c, C. S. Richards, \$2, A. Wood, \$1, Deacon W. Shattuck, \$1,	4 50
Cornish, Mrs. F. Ripley, \$1, Mrs. E. Stone, 12c, Mrs. M. Stone, 15c, Mrs. C. Don, 50c, S. Johnston, 26c, J. B. Wellman, \$1, H. Wellman, \$2,	5 03
Cornish, Mrs. E. Chase, 25c, Mrs. S. Kimball, 50c, Miss M. P. Huggins, 12c, Mr. Huggins, 25c, M. M. Wellman, \$1, Miss E. Wellman, \$1, E. Hatch, \$1,	4 12
Warner, Mrs. A. Hoyt, 25c, Miss S. Hoyt, 25c, J. B. Hoyt, \$1, Miss M. Clark, 25,	1 75
Concord, Rev. A. P. Tenney, \$1, T. Carter, 50c, Mrs. M. J. Dow, 50c,	2 00
Hopkinton, Rev. M. Kimball, \$2,	2 00
Henniker, L. Colby, \$1, Mrs. B. Colby, 25, L. Colby, 13, M. Colby, 25c, Francistown, Daniel Tuller, \$3, 50, J. Fallansbee, \$1, Dr. J. Eaton, \$2,	1 63

A. Bachalder, 25, Mrs. H. Bachalder, 25, Hon. T. Brown, \$1,	8 00	
Goffstown. Rev. I. Willey, \$1,	1 00	
Hollis, Judge Fanar, \$5, Mrs. F. Emerson, 25c, C. Conant, 25c, S. Conant, 25c, Dr. Hardy, 25c, Mrs. E. Jewett, \$2, Mr. N. Farley, \$2, E. Johnson, 50c,	10 50	
Nashua, T. W. Gillet, \$3.50, O. Steams, \$2, Z. Gay, \$3, Mr. Tuttle, 25c, Dr. J. Kittridge, 50c, S. Kendrick, \$2, Hon. E. Parker, \$3, G. T. Ridgeway, 25c, E. N. Ridgeway, 25c,	14 75	
Bedford, J. Armstrong, M. D., 50c., D. M. Parker, \$1, Dea. French \$1, E. Fisk, 25c, Mrs. Boutwell, 17c,	2 92	
Manchester, D. Gillis, \$3.50, J. A. Burnham, \$5, W. A. Burke, \$5,	13 50	
Hooksett, J. D. Otterson, \$2,	2 00	
Chester, Hon. S. Bell, \$5, Mrs. P. Bell, \$5, Mrs. N. Aiker, \$1, C. Orcutt, \$1, J. Thompkins, \$1.50, A. Friend, 50c,	14 00	
Hampstead, Rev. J. M. C. Bartley, \$2,	2 00	
Stratham, Mrs. H. Bartlett, \$1, Miss. L. Diman, 50c, C. Clark, \$1, Mrs. E. A. Clarke, 76c, A. Friend, \$1, Mrs. M. L. Lane, 50c, Miss S. L. Lane, 50c, George Wingate, \$2,	7 26	
Portsmouth, Miss M. Rogers, ladies of North Church, \$8.36, Rev. A. P. Peabody, \$1, W. G. Call, 50c., H. Libbey, 10c., W. L. Libbey, 10c., Charles Brewster, \$1, J. M. Fester, \$1, D. Knight, 50c, J. Knowlton, \$1, David Rogers, \$10, Mrs. L. Campbell, \$5, Jas. Dayton, \$2.	50 36	237 90

VERMONT.

Hartford, M. Tracy, 3c, G. H. Tracy, 1c, A. Strong, 25c, Mrs. Mary Strong, 50c.	79	
Windsor, W. R. Gilkey, \$1, E. C. Tracy, \$4.	5 00	5 00

MASSACHUSETTS.

Per Rev. C. J. Tenney, Agent :		
Worcester, Hon. Daniel Waldo and sister, \$100, S. M. Burnside, Esq., \$3, Joseph G. Kendal, Esq., \$5,	108 00	
Lowell, B. F. French, \$5, S. W. Warner, \$3, A. Wright, \$3, O. M. Whipple, \$10, J. Nesmith, \$5,	26 00	
New Bedford, D. R. Green, \$10, A. Gibbs, \$5, C. W. W. Morgan, \$10, G. W. Howland, \$25, J. Grinnel, \$5, J. C. Haskell 10, Cash, \$16,	81 00	
Hatfield, Oliver Smith, Esq., to constitute the Rev. Henry Neil a Life Member—per Hon. O. Baker,	30 00	245 00

CONNECTICUT.

Per Rev. C. J. Tenney, Agent :		
Norwich, R. Hubbard, \$5, J. Huntington, \$10, Mrs. J. Huntington, \$2, W. Williams, \$5, 2d subscription of E. Coit of \$10,	32 00	
East Windsor, Augustus Thompson,	5 00	
Middletown, Mrs. E. A. Ward, 4th annual payment on subscription of \$1,000,	100 00	
H. D. Ward, Esq., 1st payment on subscription of \$1,000,	100 00	237 00

NEW JERSEY.

Freehold, Rev. D. V. McLain—per Gales and Seaton,	5 00	
Belvidere, Annual sub. of John McSherrod, Esq., per J. P. B. Maxwell,	10 00	15 00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington, Rev. William McLain, to constitute himself a Life Member of the American Colonization Society,	30 00	30 00
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VIRGINIA.

Occoquan, James Janney,	10 00	
Morgantown, Colonization Society—per W. M. Dering, Esq.,	28 00	38 00

NORTH CAROLINA.

By Rev. James Higgins, agent :		
Fayetteville, G. Mitchell, A. A. McLaucklin, Judge Potter, W. Wright, Cash, Mr. McKinnan, Mr. Gee, Dr. Robinson, W. Shaw, Mr. McKinnan, Mr. McIntire, W. Fuller, Mr. Steel, Cash, each \$1,	13 00	
H. & E. J. Lilley, Cash, each \$2, Mr. Holmes, \$3, Mr. Martin, \$1 50, B. Rose, 50c, E. Smith 25c, collection \$3 75	13 26	26 26

SOUTH CAROLINA.

By Silas Howe, Agent :		
Charleston, Capt. Williamson, on account of Life Membership,	-	10 00
Abbeville, Rev. W. R. Hemphill, \$10, James J. Shanks, James Foster,		
each \$2, B. Jordon, A. Kennedy,	-	16 00 26 00

TENNESSEE.

From the Treasurer of the State of Tennessee for the removal to Africa		
of 121 free persons of color, according to the law of 1833,	-	1210 00

ARKANSAS.

George Freeman a colored man at the Dwight Mission, Cherokee		
Nation—per Rev. C. Kingsbury,	-	10 00 10 00

Total Contributions,	-	\$2,165 21
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FOR REPOSITORY.

By Capt. George Barker, agent.

MAINE.—Poland, Miss Lucy Causins, '41, to '42, \$3. Mt. Desert, A. Somers, '41, to '42, \$1 50, S. Dodge, '41, to '42, \$1 50, J. H. Parker, '41, to '42, \$1 50, J. Somers, '41, to '42, \$1 50, J. Somers, Jr., '41, to '42, \$1 50. Bushill, Rev. J. Fisher, 31 May, '44, \$2,	12 50
NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Concord, S. Knowlton, '42, to '43, \$1 50, D. L. Morrell, '42, to '43, \$3, S. Morrell, '42, to '43, \$1 50, William Dole, '41, to '42, \$1 50. Hopkinton, Mrs. M. Harvey, '41, to '42, \$3. Henniker, H. Childs, '41, to '42, \$1 50, H. C. Burge, '41, to '42, \$2, E. Whitney, '42, to '43, \$1 50. Nashua, M. Eldridge, '42, to '43, \$1 50, T. W. Gillet, '42, to '43, \$1 50, J. A. Burnham, '42, to '43, \$1 50, Mrs. T. H. Burnham, '43, \$1 50, L. Gay, '42, to '43, \$1 50, S. Hendricks, '42, to '43, \$1 50. Manchester, D. Gillis, '42, to '43, \$1 50, W. A. Burke, '42, to '43, \$1 50, H. Brown, '42, to '43, \$1 50. Pembroke, Rev. A. Burnham, '42, to '43, \$1 50. Chester, Rev. J. Clement, '42, to '43, \$1 50, J. Tompkins, '43, \$1 50. Portsmouth, J. Morrison, '43, \$1 50, D. Libby, '43, \$1 50. Calais, S. Holley, \$12 Brounsville, Francis Brown, \$22,	70 50
VERMONT.—Charlotte, Charles McNeil, '43 to May 31, '46, \$5. Montpelier, F. F. Merrill, '40 to '46, \$12,	12 00
MASSACHUSETTS.—New Bedford, S. Menihin, '40 to '44, \$6, Alfred Gibbs, '42 and '43, \$3. Amherst, Luke Sweetser, for '42, \$1 50, J. Woods, for '42, \$1 50. Belchertown, D. H. Thompson, '42, \$2,	14 00
NEW YORK.—Rev. J. H. Eaton, from subscribers in the city of New York,	40 00
CONNECTICUT.—Enfield, J. Pierce, to May 31, '43, J. Brainard, to May 31, '43, each \$1,	2 00
OHIO.—Canal Dover, Mrs. Blickensderfer, '42 and '43, \$3 50. Massie's Creek P. O., John Nesbit, '42, John Hemphill, '42, James Galloway, '42, James McMillen, '42, each \$1 50. Xenia, John Van Eaton, '42, Dr. Banks, '42, Samuel Galloway, '42, Arthur Miller, '42, each \$1 50,	15 50
SOUTH CAROLINA.—Waynesboro', Thomas Kennedy, '42, John Kennedy, each \$2. Abbeville, Rev. W. R. Hemphill, '44, \$2, A. Kennedy, '43, \$1 50, J. Kennedy, '42, \$1 50. Charleston, Dr. J. B. Whitridge, '42, \$1 50, Mrs. Mary Hill, '42, \$1 50, Silas Howe, for 30 copies, \$45,	57 00
NORTH CAROLINA.—Fayetteville, Mr. McCam, '40 to '43, \$4 50. Raleigh, Jno. Primrose, '43, \$1 50. Greensboro', Dr. Melvin, '43, \$1 50,	7 50
PENNSYLVANIA.—Beard, Daniel Agnew, 4 months,	1 00

Total for Repository,	-	237 00
Total Contributions,	-	2,165 21

Total,	-	2,402 21
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RESOLUTIONS CONCERNING THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Resolved,—That it is expedient to publish hereafter, at the same price, in a pamphlet form of thirty-two pages, with a handsome cover, the African Repository.

Resolved,—That the Executive Committee entirely approve of the plan of supplying, without cost, the African Repository to the Ministers of all denominations in the United States, or such as may be disposed to co-operate in the benevolent objects of the Society, provided the funds for this purpose can be obtained, and that the plan be submitted to the several State Societies, and other friends of the cause, with estimates of the expense, and inviting them to give donations for this specific purpose.

Resolved,—That the agents of this Society, be informed of the views of the Committee on this subject, and instructed to receive contributions for the proposed object.

Resolved,—That this plan be submitted by letter to some of the distinguished friends of the Society in different States, and that they be requested to promote the object.

✠ ————— ✠
✠ All communications for the African Repository should be addressed to the Editor,
R. R. GURLEY, Secretary of the Society.

✠ Donations and collections to be transmitted to the Rev. WILLIAM McLAIN, Treasurer of the Society.

THOSE who wish to make bequests to the American Colonization Society, can best secure their object by using the following form, viz: "I give and bequeath the sum of — dollars to A. B., *in trust* for the American Colonization Society," &c.

The African Repository will hereafter be issued regularly on the 1st of every month, from this city, at \$1 50 per annum, payable in advance. The work is now owned by the American Colonization Society. The profits are wholly devoted to the cause of Colonization.

The African Repository is sent gratuitously—

To every Auxiliary Society which makes an annual remittance to the American Colonization Society.

To every clergyman who takes up annually a collection to aid the American Colonization Society.

To every person obtaining three new subscribers, and remitting the money.

To every individual who contributes annually ten dollars or more, to the funds of the American Colonization Society.

To every life-member of the American Colonization Society, for three years after he becomes such.

Clergymen who have taken collections in their churches the past year, but who have not received the Repository, will please forward their names and their residences.

Persons who wish to discontinue the Repository, are requested to give the town, county, and state, in which they reside.

Officers of Auxiliary Societies will please act as agents in receiving subscriptions to the Repository, and forward subscribers' names, and the money received by mail, through their Postmaster.

Secretaries of Auxiliary Societies will please forward their names and residences, that they may be furnished with such documents and papers as may be on hand for distribution.

The payment of thirty dollars constitutes a person a life-member of the American Colonization Society, and entitles him to a certificate of life-membership.

Persons who have not received certificates of life-membership to which they are entitled, will please give information by mail.

—————
Mr. C. W. JAMES of Cincinnati, Ohio, is authorized, by himself, or by deputies authorized by him, to receive moneys due the African Repository from the Subscribers in the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, Iowa and Wisconsin, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee. The accounts have been placed in his hands, and those indebted are respectfully requested to be prepared by the time they are called upon, as we are in great need of the money.

✠ ————— ✠